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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

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must be post paid.

POETRY.

Solitu

To love and live for one
From earth's dark tree;
To see no form except
Which must we wis
To strive the lonely
Cheer'd thro' by ga
The heart then feels
This is not solitud

But to gaze on the d
The lov'd one far
And count the linge
And mourn o'er t
Watch for the well —
A *stranger* foot i
Then dash away the
This—this is sol

To wander through scene
With souls but i
To stray where ligh have been
That mock at thse;
To look for one 'mind
Would glad our oo
Then start from re sound—
This—this

ad w the ste,
Whendll ware
can aze rich gla
Withot or us
e self me he surys!
With oer s d,
e mingl irth ma
No long e.

o land wh had been,
Were it to r
till 'tis the hic scene,
The *heav* for ee.
ur path n e w n
But still j urs
The one lo in es,
And fin s ud

Thera Ma.

The winds hi cwaste,
The sanud ris gh
Our peril t whol st,
Our foe pressi igl
A little fa on, m e,
A little er on!
She does beak— doove—
My lovtast is !

I press th my bing
No bluson thy w,
Those germs th ned
Fall rote dea no
Thy lips still t hull
The spi thei s—
I lay my upon my he
'Tis colast this!

We were g an close
Like tw r's of Lov
But one th n'd st h
And one sorov ng
Heart of rt! l ul
Unlove e a —
I'd leave th I n he
And was iler in

Were we th a
Within t tian
A fairer sh the
Than think be
Yet thou wgle
And sing thy
And thou sist di
And lie ly e

And now I'l the
My last l w i
The sand is th a
And *mine* ll u
No winding —n
Thy perish e
But a lover's s er
A lover's thy

The

Count Lieuwa the
service of had

under his special patronage and tuition a young engineer of high talents, whose advancement to his notice had been solely due to his merits. His Battalion, led by the Austrian General Clairfait, then on his march through the Low Countries towards France, was ordered to surprise a small village on the frontiers in the enemy's possession. In the middle of the night young Ewald entertained his commander's tent, and informed him that a negotiation had been begun by the chief magistrate of this district to admit the Prussian soldiers into an ambuscade, by which they might surround the French stationed in the village of Altheim, and put them to the sword. "Sir," added he, "I am acquainted with a path through the thicket that skirts the churchyard; and by leading fifty chosen men through it, we may enclose the farm and out-houses in which these Frenchmen lodge, and force them to surrender, without the baseness of entering their host's gates in groups disguised as travellers, and massacreeing them in their sleep. This vile provost has made the offer in hopes of a reward, for which he conditions privately, heedless of the bloodshed and ravage which our soldiery would spread among the poor villagers in the blindness of their fury." "You are right," replied the count, "and it would be well to gain this advantageous post without disgrace to our characters as Prussian soldiers, or outrage to the unoffending natives. Through whose means did this honorable offer come? For I suspect the communicant is willing to share the reward?" The young engineer cast down his eyes, and answered, after a short and graceful hesitation, "He is my enemy, my lord—forgive me if I do not name him."

Count Lieuwen's brow grew smooth. "Well, Lichtenstein," he said, with a tone of familiarity he seldom used, except when his heart was touched—"well; there will be no surer way, I see, to secure both our military credit, and this poor village from plunder, than to give you the command of the affair. Choose your comrades, and conduct them. But how is it that you know the avenues of this obscure place so well?"

Ewald was silent a few moments, only because he was conscious of feelings likely to make his voice less firm. When he had stifled them, he replied—"To you, who know my humble birth, and have remedied it so kindly by your patronage, I need not be afraid to confess this village was my birth-place, and that farm which the provost intends to deliver up to-night for the purpose of massacre and riot, is—or was——." He could not add his meaning, but Count Lieuwen felt it. Brushing a tear hastily from his eyes, the old soldier bade him take his detachment, and obtain possession of the place in whatever manner he deemed most fit. Ewald departed instantly, and returned in the morning to announce his complete success, without loss to the inhabitants, or the escape of a single Frenchman. He brought besides a valuable despatch, which his advanced guard had intercepted, and the Count, delighted with the important result of the affair, and with the generous spirit it had exhibited, offered his young lieutenant a thousand crowns, the sum for which the treacherous provost had negotiated, gallantly saying, his sovereign would more willingly pay it as the recompense of a hazardous and well-performed duty, than as the premium of a traitor. "If," said the lieutenant, modestly, "your lordship thinks this poor village worth a thousand crowns to his majesty, I pray you to consider them due to my senior officer Dorffen: Your personal kindness induced you to waive his right, and to give me the command of last night's affair: yet it is just that he should have the price of what he deserved to win." "He shall have it," answered Lieuwen, compressing his lips sternly; "but I now know who would have bought what you have won honestly."

The first care of this brave veteran on his return to Berlin, was to lay the circumstances of this fact before the king. The consequence was, Ewald's promotion; and, before the war ceased, he rose in rank even higher than Count Lieuwen; and the last favour his old commander asked at court was, that his adopted son might be appointed his successor in the fortress of Plauen, which his age rendered him averse to govern longer. This high distinction was granted; and the king, to suit the new governor's title to his important office, added the rank of Baron to the Cross of the Black Eagle already worn by Ewald de Lichtenstein. These unexpected honours did not alter the temper of the young hero: still preserving the bland urbanity of Marshal Turenne, whose elevation he had imitated so successfully; he was proud to hear his comrades hint that he too was a miller's son, and always strove to remind them how much he resembled his noble predecessor in benevolence and grace. But when he had offered his obeisance, he solicited permission to absent himself one month before he assumed his new duties. Count Lieuwen's friendship, and the peaceable state of the country, made the royal assent easy, and Ewald de Lichtenstein left Berlin to dedicate this short interval to his private happiness.

But Ewald, with all the splendour of his professional success, had not altered the humility of that private happiness. He had no hopes so dear as to return to the little village of Altheim, which ten years before he had preserved from destruction; and to reclaim the farmer's daughter with whom the first affections of his boyhood had been exchanged. During the various and busy vicissitudes of a soldier's life, no correspondence had been possible, and he had time to snatch only a short interview when he entered the village with a hostile detachment. He took with him one attendant, a soldier of his own regiment, but unacquainted with his birth-place, though sufficiently attached to his person to ensure the secrecy he required; not from mean fear of exposing his humble origin, but from a generous wish to avoid displaying his new and self-acquired greatness. The journey was tedious to his fancy, though he travelled rapidly; for the pleasantest dreams of his youth were ready to be realized. His servant had orders to make no mention of his name or rank when he arrived at his place of destination, and the little village of Altheim came in sight in all the beauty of a summer evening, and a happy man's imagination. As he entered it, however, ruins, and the farm where Josephine had lived was half-unroofed, and its garden full of grass. Ewald's heart misgave him, and his servant went on before to inquire who occupied it.—Schwartz brought his master intelligence that the niece of the former occupant had married a farmer, whose speculations had ended in innkeeping with but little success. There was no other inn; and if there had been one, Ewald, notwithstanding his heart-burnings, would have chosen this. He renewed his cautions to his servant, and entered the miserable house, where the master sat surlily smoking his pipe, in a kitchen with broken windows, and a hearth almost cold. To his courteous request for accommodation, this man, whose suitable name was Wolfenbach, hardly returned an answer, except throwing him the remnant of a chair, and calling loudly at the door for his wife. A woman in wretched apparel, bending under a load of sticks, crept from a ruined out-house, and came fearfully towards him.

"Bring a fagot, drone, and cook some fish," said her ruffian husband, "where is the bread I brought this morning, and the pitcher of milk?"

"There was but little milk," she answered, trembling, "and I gave it to our child."

"Brute idiot!" he muttered with a hideous oath, and pushed her forwards by a blow which Ewald's heart felt. That moment would have discovered him, if the innkeeper had not left the house to attend his servant; and Ewald, as he looked again on Josephine's face, had courage enough to restrain a confession which would have aggravated her misery. Perhaps she had been left desolate—perhaps her husband had been made brutal by misfortune—at all events, he had no right to blame a marriage which circumstances had not permitted him to prevent. She might have had no alternative between it and disgrace, or Wolfenbach might have possessed and seemed to deserve her choice better than himself. This last thought held him silent, as he sat with his face shaded near the fire. Josephine took but one glance at him, and another at the cradle where a half-starved infant lay, before she began to prepare a supper. Ewald attempted to say something, but his voice, hoarse with emotion, appeared unknown to her, and she turned away with a look of repressed pride a shame. Yet as she could not but observe the earnest gaze of the stranger, her cheek flushing with conscious recollection, recovered some part of its former beauty, and Ewald had taken the infant on his knee when Wolfenbach returned. His guest overcame the horror which almost impelled him to throw from him the offspring of a ruffian so debased, intending to convey into its cradle some aid for the unhappy mother, which might suffice to comfort her wants without betraying the giver. He hid a purse of gold within its wrapper, and gave it back to Josephine; while the father, murmuring at such pests, rebuked her slow cookery. But Ewald could not eat; and tasting the flask to propitiate the brutal landlord, withdrew to the bed meant for him, and was seen no more.

Date on the following morning, two men, as they passed near the remains of a spoiled hayrack, perceived motion in it, and heard a feeble noise. They took courage to remove some part, and, led on by traces of blood, examined till they found a body yet warm with life, but wounded in a ghastly manner. They conveyed it to the village surgeon, and collected help to surround the house of Wolfenbach, whom they remembered to have seen on the road, mounted on a horse which had been observed the day before entering Altheim with the wounded man and another stranger. Skill and care restored this unfortunate stranger sufficiently to make his deposition. He named his master, and stated that the gloomy looks and eager questions of the innkeeper had alarmed him on the night of Ewald's arrival, especially when he was desired to sleep in a ruined outhouse. He had left it, and applying his ear to a crevice in the house-door, heard Wolfenbach menacing his wife with death if she prevented or betrayed his search into the traveller's portmanteau which had been left below; for probably, in the heedlessness of anguish, Ewald had not thought of attending to it. He also heard Josephine's timid expostulations, and the shriek of her child in its father's savage grasp, held perhaps as a hostage for her silence. He went to warn his master, and, by calling through the casement of the loft, where he lay awake, drew him from his bed. The stroke of an axe felled him to the ground, and he remembered nothing more. The fate of Ewald might be easily surmised. Detachments of peasants traversed the country round, to gain intelligence of him without success, and, without knowing his claims on them as their countryman, were all eager in their zeal to trace a man of rank and honour. Couriers met them from Berlin, despatched to hasten his return; but after six months spent in the most earnest search, even his paternal friend, Count Lieuwen, despaired of seeing him more, and believed him the victim of a ferocious robber. Wolfenbach had been seized with the horses of Ewald and his servant, which he had taken to sell at the nearest fair, and could not attempt even a plausible account of them. His miserable wife was in a state of delirium which unfitted her to give coherent evidence; but the subject of her ravings, the purse of gold found in her infant's cradle, and a ring dropped near the traveller's bed, were powerful presumptive proofs against her husband. The rifled portmanteau was also discovered in a well, and the axe stained with blood. Wolfenbach maintained an obstinate and contumelious silence, during a long trial which ended in a sentence of death, received with acclamations by the populace. He was carried to the scaffold attended by no friend, and died without confession.

Count Lieuwen resumed the government of the fortress he had resigned, but not till he had urged repeated inquiries, and proffered large rewards for any trace of his lost favourite, without effect. And when after some years had passed, a public duty compelled him to visit the country in which Ewald had perished, he travelled hastily, and loathed the necessity which forced his equipage to rest at Altheim for a few hours. During this short stay, the master of the new inn found means to introduce himself, and beg his guest's attention to a rare curiosity which he possessed. Finding was a tax imposed on every traveller, the Count assented and listened patiently to his host's history of a bronze statue found in a peat-bog at a short distance, and from thence brought to his house. He went into the room where it was deposited, prepared to see some antique relic or cunning counterfeit; but he saw with feelings that need not be told, the body of his beloved Ewald, in the travelling habit he had seen him wear, vitrified by the power of the morass, to the semblance of a bronze statue. He stood a few moments aghast with astonishment and horror, not unmingled with gladness, at this testimony of the truth, preserved by a special operation of nature: for on the forehead and in the neck of the seeming statue, two deep seams rendered the fact of Ewald's violent death unquestionable. But he had presence of mind enough to suppress his agitation, and affecting to believe the Inn keeper exhibited, as he supposed himself, a strange piece of ancient sculpture, gave him a much larger sum than had been expected even from a nobleman of his known munificence, and carried off the prize. But he caused it to be conveyed to Berlin without noise, and made it no subject of conversation among his attendants.

Count Lieuwen's return to the metropolis was always followed by banquets given to his friends, and on this occasion he celebrated his arrival among them by inviting the chief nobility and all the military officers who had shared and survived his campaigns. After supper, before any had departed, he spoke of a most rare specimen of sculpture, which he had reserved for their last regale. "You all know," said he "my tender affection for Ewald de Lichtenstein, my regret for his untimely loss, and my wish to preserve his memory. I think you will agree with me in that wish to erect a monument, if we could decorate it with a representation of him, suitable to his merits and his fate. But though we all know his merits, where shall we find an artist able to give a symbol of his death, since we know neither the time nor circumstance?"

The Count cast his eyes round the table as he spoke, and met approving and earnest looks from all his companions, except one, whose head was averted. "But," he added, rising after a short paue, "I think I have found a statue sufficient itself for his mouument."

A curtain suddenly drawn aside discovered the bronze statue of Ewald lying on a bier composed of black turf. A silence of surprise and awe was followed by exclamations of wonder at the exquisite symmetry of the figure, and at the expression of the countenance, so nearly resembling its usual character, except in the half-closed eyes and lips, parted as in the pangs of death. Some gathered round to observe the accurate folds of the drapery, and recognized every part of his travelling apparel. "There is even the shape of the seal ring he wore upon his finger," said one of the spectators, "and here is the ribbon he received the day before his departure from the King—but where is the cross of the Black Eagle?"

"In his grave," replied Count Lieuwen, fixing his eyes on a guest who had never spoken. That guest was Dorffen, the senior officer superseded by Ewald. He suddenly lifted up his head and answered—"IT IS NOT!" The terrible sound of his voice, the decision of his words, made the assembly fall back from him, leaving him alone standing opposite the corpse. His features wrought a few instants in convulsions, and his lips moved in unconscious utterings.

"Then," said a voice from among the group, "the murderer robbed him of the cross!"

"No, no—I robbed him of nothing—he robbed me of my place and honour, and of that cross which I might have earned at Altheim—we met alone—we were man to man. It was night, but I won the cross fairly—but now let him take it back!"

The self-accused murderer made a desperate effort to throw it from his breast, and fell with his whole weight, and a laugh of madness, at the foot of the bier. The crowd raised him, but he spoke no more. His last words were trnth, as subsequent inquiry proved. Accident, or a hope of vengeance, had led him to the neighbourhood of Ewald's village; they had met on the road, and that fatal opportunity completed Dorffen's guilt. He was buried under the scaffold, and the Bronze Statue remained a monument of Ewald's fate and of retributive justice.

Great Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of Public Notice, a Meeting of Delegates from Middletown, Elizabethtown and Mountjoy, elected by citizens of surrounding country, assembled at the house of Major Maglauchlin, in the borough of Elizabethtown, on Friday, the 13th of December.

On producing their credentials, it appeared that the following gentlemen were present.

FROM MIDDLETOWN.—Gen. Simon Cameron, Edward S. Kendig, John P. Farrington, Adolphus Fisher, Jacob Fishburn, George Lauman, John Blattenberger, Esq. Isaac Johnson, John M'Vey.

FROM ELIZABETHTOWN.—Adams Campbell, George Redsecker, Jr. Andrew Wade, Esq. Wm. S. Campbell, W. M. Baxter, Dr. Isaac Bauman.

FROM MOUNTJOY.—Dr. Simon Meredith, Wm. D. Slaymaker, Esq. S. S. Patterson, Thomas J. Patterson, James B. Ferree, Esq. Samuel R. Bankius, Okey Hendrixon, Esq. Abraham Harnley, Christian Cohick, John Zook.

The meeting was organized, by appointing WM. D. SLAYMAKER, Esq. *President*,

GEORGE REDSECKER, Jr. and JOHN BLATTENBERGER, Esq. } *V. Pres'ts.*

Samuel S. Patterson, and Adams Campbell, } Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated from the Chair, when,

On motion, of Gen. Simon Cameron, a Committee, composed of the following persons was appointed, to take into consideration the construction of the contemplated rail road from Portsmouth, or Middletown Point, to intersect the Columbia and Philadelphia rail way near the city of Lancaster.

Dr. Simon Meredith, Gen. Simon Cameron,
Thos. J. Patterson, Abraham Harnley,
J. Ferr ew Wad

Okey Hendrixon, Esq.
Samuel R. Bauckius, Baxter, Esq.
John Z Lauman,

After retiring for some ti returned with the following R Committee made through their chairman, which was

The general utility of rail wa dith. known, and acknowledged to requ well at this day, any argnment in their f admit that articles requiring safety a ll dition, will in every case seek the rail preference to every other means of c ance on their way to market, hence the far the merchant, the mechanic, and the manuf turer, in every section of our growing an prosperous country are engaged in urging their construction between distant points, where a mutual interest requires an interchange of commodities. And so well are the capitalists of our country convinced of their value as a means of investing their surplus funds, that we find our legislative journals crowded with applications for acts of incorporations. Your committee have not therefore deemed it necessary to enter into any argument in favor of the value of rail roads in general. They will confine their remarks to the one incorporated by the Legislature from Middletown to the State Improvement near the city of Lancaster.

By actual measurement, made by an Engineer, under the direction of a committe of citizens, it has been found that the whole distance required to be made will be twenty-three miles, to form a junction with the Philadelphia rail way, two miles west of Lancaster. You are aware that the mouth of the Swatara, at Middletown, is the actual point of separation between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that by making this distance of 23 miles you thus secure the whole trade of the immense country watered by the Susquehanna. At no other point on the river can it be directed from the inviting market of the rival city of a sister state. Middletown is also the point of junction between the Pennsylvania and Union Canals, where from the difference in the dimensions of the two canals a transhipment is unavoidable. The country between the two points has been cut out from all participation in the improvements of this state. They are not only not benefitted by the large expenditures of the commonwealth, but they are actually sacrificed, for it requires no spirit of prophecy to foresee that unless a new avenue is opened for them, their business must decrease and their fine farms and fertile fields must sink in value, their population decrease, and their citizens be compelled to seek other places for the exercise of their business and their enterprise. It therefore becomes their interest as well as their duty to exert themselves. No tract of country within our knowledge comprized within so short a distance, has such inducements for a union and an exchange of natural commodities. The article of limestone alone, carried from the valley where it abounds to overflowing, to the region above the Conewago ridge, would of itself be sufficient to compensate for the construction of the road, when in addition the country above would supply them below with their coal and lumber. But to their natural articles of trade, must be added the manufactures of the country which must languish if the road in question is not made. We find that in the immediate route of the road there are situated one Forge, thirty-one merchant Mills, and about fifteen Distilleries, all extensively engaged in working up the productions of the country.

The Committee feel confident that public attention has not been properly drawn to this road. A very little reflection would convince the most timid and cautious of its practicability at a very small price compared with its advantages, as they feel satisfied that if the community had not been deterred from making investments by exaggerated accounts of its magnitude and its cost, the work would ere now be far on the road to completion. They have been referred to the cost of the Pennsylvania rail road, and the heavy expenditures there have alarmed them. But it is a fact, not denied by any, that great works executed by a State, when much discretion and large sums of money must necessarily be entrusted to responsible agents, having no motives but their own interests to regulate them, will always cost more than works of the same kind executed by private companies; and your Committee have therefore turned their attention to the cost of rail ways acomplished by incorporated companies in this State.

The Little Schuylkill Company have made a rail road, twenty-two miles in length, on which they have laid one track in the most substantial and approved manner—the rails being of South Carolina pine, and a great portion of the remaining timber having been transported from the Susquehanna, for a sum something more than 8000 dollars per mile. The road is graded for a double track, and runs the whole distance through a wild and rugged country, crossing the Schuylkill river on permanent bridges of stone abutments or piers and wooden superstructures, fifteen times. This road was constructed by a company for the purpose of carrying coal from their mines to the Schuylkill Navigation, but so well have they become convinced of its utility, as a means of conveyance, and of its value as an investment, that the same individuals have subscribed nearly the whole amount of stock in a company for continuing the road from their termination to the city of Philadelphia, on the banks of the Schuylkill Navigation, a distance of nearly eighty miles.

By the report of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, we find that a distance of 25 miles are completed, at an average cost of ten thousand dollars, graded and laid with a double track, a greater part of the distance.

If rail roads can be made in situations where the materials have to be obtained at a distance of hundreds of miles, what would the cost of one be in a country like ours where the materials are found in abundance on the route of the road? To this we have an answer founded on facts derived from a source of easy access.

The Lyken's Valley Coal Company have completed a rail road from Millersburg, in the county of Dauphin, to the coal mines at Bear Gap, a distance of 16 miles, over a country much more difficult then any we shall have to cost of 4,200 dollars

spected
a mile. One of your Committee by respect
this road and believes it to be in a double
well executed. The grading of wood and
track, and with a single trackable points.
iron, and with "turns out" , be constru
Our road it is presume he opinion of one
in the same manner. neers in the country,
of the most scientific places to turn out will
that a single track of so short a distance,
be sufficient for a on is kept in the hands
where the tra ich is believed to be the
of the comp manner of conducting the
most advan ct of incorporation. But to be
transports any contingency, it will be better
mitted, road graded that an additional
prepa be laid at any future time. There
to but one deep cutting on one whole
It will require no inclined plane, and
se and fall will in no case deviate more
n 27 feet from a horizontal line. It may
herefore be taken for granted that its whole
cost per mile will not be greater than the Lyken's Valley road.

And we may set down 23 miles, at $4,200 per mile. $36,600

But for the sake of even numbers, we will then infer contingencies, &c. 3,400

Making the whole cost of the road $100,000

The interest on the investment at 6 per cent per annum, will be $6,000

We feel satisfied that the same will complete the road, for in the Lyken's Valley improvement some money was paid for damages to landholders, whereas in our case that item will be saved by the patriotism of the farmer, who will cheerfully relinquish all right to damages in order to secure the advantages of the road to their neighborhood.

Having ascertained the probable cost of the road, it became the duty of the Committee to inquire how the interest could be paid and the original cost eventually liquidated; and they are gratified in being able to lay before you such a statement as they believe may be relied on for correctness, and one which must satisfy the most incredulous of its value to capitalists as a means of investment. They have taken for their data the descending trade of the Susquehanna, without any reference to the great increase of tonnage which will be brought to Middletown, by the Pennsylvania canal now nearly finished and connected by the Alleghany Portage rail-way, with the western canals, and which must necessarily be the means of conveying to that point, a large portion of the immense produce of the fertile regions beyond the Appalachian ridge.

From an accurate account kept by a gentleman, residing at the river, it appears that during three months of the year, including the spring freshets, there passed down the river, as follows:

Rafts 1631, arks 1370. It is believed that the rafts contain on an average 25,000 feet of lumber, which would amount to 40,775,000 feet. Two hundred of the arks were laden with anthracite coal, averaging 55 tons each, making 11,000 tons.

The remaining 1170 arks were loaded principally with flour and whiskey for the Baltimore market, and carried on an average 400 barrels, making 468,000 barrels.

In addition to the above, it is believed that about 240,000 bushels of wheat yearly descends the river, making 6,857 tons. Those articles now principally seek the Baltimore market, and will continue to do so, until our contemplated road is completed, for it is a fact well known that after the dangers of the Canewago falls are encountered, there are no obstacles of sufficient magnitude to compete in the mind of the navigator between a fine high way and our requiring a tax on his produce. The commencement of our road being as we have already stated, at the point where the whole trade of the river stops to enjoy a rest in the fine harbor of the Swatara, before encountering the falls, it will naturally be adopted in preference to the uncertainty of the river, particularly when convinced that our route will be the quickest and most certain means of reaching their destination. By the act of incorporation, the Company will be permitted to charge tolls not exceeding eight cents per ton per mile, but your Committee will presume that the tolls will be put down to three cents per ton per mile, and they will make a calculation of the profits to the company from the above amount of descending trade.

Two hundred arks, 55 tons of coal each, making 11,000 tons, at 3 cents per ton a mile for 23 miles,	$7,590 00
One thousand one hundred and seventy arks of flour, and whiskey, each ark having four hundred barrels, making 468,000 barrels, equal to 200 pounds to the barrel to 41,785 tons, at 3 cents a ton per mile,	28,824 75
One thousand six hundred and thirty-one rafts containing each 25,000 feet of lumber, is 40,775,000, at 2 cents a mile per thousand.	18,756 50
Two hundred and forty thousand bushels of wheat, equal to 6,857 tons, at 3 cents per ton a mile,	4,501 33
Making in the whole for descending trade	59,672 58
To this may safely be added, one-fifth, the above amount for ascending trade	11,934 51
	71,607 09
And we may also add for conveyance of passengers. It is known that four daily stages now leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, carrying each 9 passengers, making 36 passengers daily up and down, in all 72 passengers. By the act of incorporation, the company will be allowed to charge 4 cts. per mile for each passenger, but we will make our estimate at 2 cents per mile, and we shall have for 72 passengers daily in the course of the year,	13,088 80
	$84,695 89

The above calculations are known to be far below the actual trade of the Susquehanna, and it will be seen that no addition is made for the western trade brought by the canal to Middletown, a portion of which must certainly be carried on our road. The item of passengers too, is much lower than the number now travelling to and from the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio road. While there can be no doubt of the number being greater on this route than on the Southern, particularly after a connexion shall have been made, with our rail road through the Cumberland valley.

It is said by the enemies of our route, that a rail road connects the city of Philadelphia with the Susquehanna, and hence they argue that ours is unnecessary. We admit their premises but deny their conclusions. A rail road is in progress from Philadelphia to Columbia, passing the city of Lancaster, and a canal has been made from Columbia to Middletown.—The State has suffered but the people have not been benefitted. More than half a million of dollars has already been expended, the canal has been reported finished for two years, but who has ever heard of its business, or of the tonnage that has been carried on its surface.—No one. No part of the immense produce of the Susquehanna, which landed at Middletown, has there entered the canal for Columbia. For days not a boat has disturbed the quiet of its tranquil waters, while the Union Canal, commencing at the same point, with all its disadvantages—its want of water, and the smallness of its dimensions, has the last year produced a revenue of more than one hundred thousand dollars. Such will always be the case. The spacious and secure harbor of the Swatara will forever secure the stoppage of the descending trede of the Susquehanna, at Middletown. If a direct, cheap, and certain outlet is there afforded, it will be taken—if not, the trade will descend the river to Baltimore. A portion of the heavy articles will seek the Union Canal, but its contracted dimensions will prevent it from ever accommodating more than a small portion of the trade. Still its stock will become valuable and have business enough to make our road the most productive stock in the Union.

We have said that unless our road is made the produce of the Susquehanna will descend the river to Baltimore. We repeat the assertion, and court an enquiry into the facts.

From Middletown to Columbia, the distance by canal is about 20 miles. From thence to Lancaster, by Rail Road, it is 13 miles. Making the whole distance by the State Improvements thirty three miles.

On the Canal, there are eight locks of eight feet lift each, making 64 feet lockage. At the junction of Canal and Rail Road, is an inclined plane, with a rise of 95 feet. Making a rise and fall to be overcome, in 33 miles of 109 feet, together with delay and danger attendant upon the use of an engine at the plane.

The whole distance by our road to Lancaster, will be 25 miles. No inclined plane is necessary on it, and in no case is there a deviation from a perfect level of more than 27 feet in a mile. A more perfect line could not have been desired, and the surprise is that the agents of the Commonwealth could have been induced by interesten persons to overlook the favourable route and take one over worse ground many miles out of a straight line to accommodate the citizens of the town of Columbia. But it has been done, and those who did it has ceased to be.

The use of a few figures will satisfy the most incredulous that no one, however much disposed, could afford to go round by Columbia on the way to Philadelphia from Middletown, if our road were completed. "Time," to the trader "is money." It is the capital on which his fortune is founded; and it would be unreasonable to suppose that any owner of produce after landing in the Swatara, with two avennes open to market, both inviting his entrance, that he could hesitate which to epoose. The one a straight line of Rail Road, the whole distance to Philedelphia. The other a circuitous route commencing with 20 miles of Canal and 64 feet of lockage to overcome, and then a transhipment to rail road cars, and a plane of 95 feet to be surmounted; and when he arrives at the plane after all these difficulties, to find himself only 12 miles nearer his destination than he was 20 miles back! Is it not more reasonable to suppose that rather than undergo all the trouble and risk, he would at once push his ark or raft into the current and trust his property to the wild current of the Susquehanna, where no tolls are collected, and where habit has accustomed him to its dangers!

But we will admit that some one may be so much prejudiced in favor of Columbia, as to make the experiment, and we shall see what progress he will make in comparison with the one who takes the straight forward road to his point of destination. He will encounter in his journey, eight locks each of which will detain him five minutes, making in the whole 40m.

The inclined plane of 95 feet, will detain him 30

Whole detention,	1h. 10m.
His boat on the canal will travel 3 miles per hour, and hence travelling 20 miles of canal will consume in addition to detensions,	6h. 10m.
Making time required to arrive at head of the inclined plane,	7h. 50m.

The car leaving Middletown at the same time, will travel at the rate of 6 miles per hour, if propelled by horse power, and will travel in the same time consumed by *his friend who takes the other route* forty seven miles. Or, if locomotives be used, as they probably will, at the rate of 16 miles an hour, the person taking the rail road at Middletown, will travel with his cargo to Philadelphia—have it unloaded, and be ready to return by the time the one going by Columbia has arrived at the head of the inclined plance, twenty miles on his journey!

And yet, with a these advantages in favor of the road, it has been suffered to linger for nearly two years s the passage of the act of incorporation, wit having one-half of the necessary stock subs ibed. Can this be from want of liberality or of enterprise on the part of the citizens of our vicinity? Your committee believe not. The fine turnpikes and bridges made by the same people, at a greater cost than is now required, contradict such a belief. They rather believe the error was with a portion of the Commissioners whose duty it was to open the Books and give the public the necessary information. But be the end what it may, your Committee are convinced from the intelligence, the wealth, and the determined enterprise evinced, that the complaint will not much longer exist. And they anticipate the day when the stock of this rail road will be as eagerly sought after as the most valuable of our Bank stock.

They therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to re-open the Books on the first Saturday in January, at Lancaster, Mountjoy, Elizabethtown, and Harrisburg; and that the following persons be appointed a Committee, whose duty it shall be to assist the Commissioners in receiving subscriptions, viz:

Okey Hendrixon, John Gamber, John Blattenberger, Daniel Kendig, E. S. Cendig, Geo. Wisler, Sen. John Latshaw, James Cameron, W. D. Slaymaker, Philip Albert, Sen. George Redsecker, Jr. Adam Campbell, Andrew Wade, James Laird, Simon Cameron, S. J. Patterson, Christian Hershey, Dr. Simon Meredith.

W. D. SLAYMAKER, President.
JOHN BLATTENBERGER, } V. Pres'ts.
GEO. REDSECKER, Jr. }
S. J. Patterson, } Secretaries.
A. Campbell, }

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

In the *House*, the debate on the deposite question was continued.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 18.—In the *Senate*, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Clay, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the instructions given to the agent employed by the Treasury to make arrangements with the local Banks for transferring to them the Government Deposites, from the Bank of the United States; also calling on the Secretary for the name of the agent, the amount of compensation paid him, and the law under which he was employed. On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to graduate the price of public lands, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The bill authorising the establishment of a Pension Agency in North Alabama, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Pensions. The bill authorising the relinquishment of the sixteenth section, granted to the State of Alabama for the use of schools, and substituting other lands, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Moore, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. The bill to provide for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and Georgia, was read and referred, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The bill providing indemnity for spoliations committed on American Commerce by the French, prior to the year 1800, was referred to a Select Committee.

In the *House*, a memorial was presented from the Bank of the United States, claiming redress for the injury sustained by that institution, by the withdrawal of the public deposites. It was moved to refer the document to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Chilton moved an amendment, instructing the Committee to report in favor of re-depositing the money in the United States Bank. After a long speech, he withdrew his amendment, and the memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 19.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Tyler asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act for the better organization of the Treasury, appproved May, 1820. [This is the act under which Lieut. Randolph is improved.] Mr. Mangum moved to take up and refer to a Select Committee the message of the President, in which he refuses compliance with the call of the Senate for the document read by him to the Cabinet on the 18th of September. The following gentlemen were chosen on this Committee, viz:—Messrs. Mangum, White, Ewing, Bibb, Southard, and Rives. In support of this proposition for a committee, Mr. Mangum made some eloquent remarks, from which we give the following extract:

The framers of our system wisely saw that power must be broken into fragments, or resolved into its simplest elements, and distributed among the different departments with deep sagacity, and a wise caution, to secure the harmonious and successful action of the whole.—They foresaw the tendency, deeply impressed upon the nature of every political system, to the accumulation and concentration of power at a single point. They foresaw that a perpetual vigilance over the power assigned to each department, was the only condition on which liberty could be preserved. Hence every intelligent friend of our system should be as reluctant to invade the rightful powers of the Executive, as he should be prompt to resist the encroachments of the Executive upon the clear constitutional rights of the Senate. To do the one or submit to the other, would be equally a breach of that high and sacred trust devolved upon us under the most impressive and solemn sanctions.

All questions of conflict of power, between co-ordinate branches of the Government, should be treated with the greatest caution and the utmost delicacy. Yet, to define the boundary distinctly and satisfactorily is, in every aspect of it, highly desirable. In our political, as in the solar system, when every power is confined to its proper orbit, without tendency to infringe upon any other, order and beauty and harmony will be the certain result.

As the Senate can have no ambition to gratify, nor any conceivable motive, in usurping powers not assigned to it by the constitution; so it can never forget, for an instant, the respect and courtesy which are due to the Executive. Even the enemies of the President—personal enemies, he trusted, he had none—but the political enemies of the President, must always feel a pride in being enabled to regard him, while the first Magistrate, as the first gentleman in the country; and most anxiously desire that the whole of his official intercourse with his official advisers shall be marked with "high and noble thought, situate in a heart of courtesy." The spectacle could not but be gratifying to the pride of every American citizen. The Senate, feeling and appreciating, as he believed, the value of such an example, would, on all occasions, be studious to avoid any exhibition of temper or violation of courtesy.

Entertaining the sentiments to which he hod adverted, he regarded it as of the first importance that the Senate should review its whole proceeding with the most calm and dispassionate deliberation; that, if error shall be found, it was honorable, as well as matter of duty, to retract it instantly and promptly. If, on the contrary, the review shall add strength to their first impressions, honorable men would perceive that there was no alternative but to maintain, with dignity and with firmness, the high constitutional rights of the Senate.

He moved to take up the message, and refer it to a Select Committee, &c.

In the *House*, the consideration of the motion to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means, was resumed; and the question being upon the motion of Mr. McDuffie to add to the motion for reference the following instruction to the said committee:

"With instructions to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the public faith pledged by the charter of said Bank."

Mr. McDUFFIE addressed the House in support of the motion upwards of two hours, when his remarks were suspended by the adjournment of the House. We shall give extracts from his speech next week.

FRIDAY, *Dec.* 20.—The Senate did not sit.

In the *House*, this being the day set apart for private business, nothing of general interest occurred. Adjourned, until Monday next.

An innkeeper scolding a *sleepy* waiter, said, "Don't you hear the *bell*, you rascal? It has been ringing this half hour, and here you sleep, and like the *rusty clapper of it*, you scarcely stir when you are pull'd, and when you are, you only waddle about a little bit and then stand still till you are pull'd again."

National Convention.

Adjourned Meeting at the Capitol.

Agreeably to adjournment, the convention of the democratic members of both branches of the Legislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, assembled at the State Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 19th December, A. D. 1833.—On motion of Mr. *Petriken*, of Centre, it was *unanimously*

Resolved, That WM. PATTERSON, Esq. elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, since the last meeting, be one of the Vice Presidents of this meeting. Whereupon, Messrs. Thos. H. Crawford, John Klingensmith, jr. Francis J. Harper, John Dickey, Henry Petriken, John Matheys, Joseph Eniex Jacob Stoever, Jacob U. Snyder, John R. Donnell, Jas. Thompson, Samuel McKeehan and William Piatt, jr. the committee appointed at the last meeting for this purpose, by their chairman Thomas Hartley Crawford, reported the following resolutions and address, which were separately considered and UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that a nomination of candidates, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by a National Convention, is the only means by which the action of the Democratic party can be concentrated, its harmony be preserved, and its success ensured.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of the United States, be and they hereby are invited to assemble by their delegates in convention, to be held at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed on.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That each state, in the opinion of this meeting, is entitled to send to the said convention delegates, equal in number to her Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the Democratic State convention which will assemble, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1835, be requested to appoint the delegates to represent this state in the National Convention.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves to support the candidates for the offices of President, and Vice President of the United States, that the National Convention aforesaid shall nominate.

Adopted unanimously.

Address to the Democratic Republicans of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Democratic Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have met to confer together about your and their political interests, and relations to the democratic party of the Union. They presumed, that by bringing into common stock the information of all, the sense of their political friends, throughout the State, might be ascertained; and they were highly gratified, by finding that there was an extraordinary concurrence of opinion and unanimity of sentiment—the result of which they now lay before you:

All experience has shown that concert of action, in political movements, is indispensible te successful results; and that harmony of opinion, and unity of effort, can be effected ouly by some well digested plan for giving expression to the preference which a party may feel for any individual, as its candidate for office. The plan which is best calculated to ensure the fairest and fullest declaration of the public voice, is the one we would recommend and adopt; it being obvious that any decision, or expression, wanting either of those requisites would be dissatisfactory and distracting to those it was intended to concentrate. These remarks, true of all nominations for office, are essentially so in regard to the first and second offices in the United States—the first here, and the highest in the world. The citizens whose votes elevate, for a time, their fellows to those exalted places, are scattered over an immense country, governed, in all its extent, by the mild influence of laws which leave rational man scarcely any political deprivation to regret, or right to desire. To most of them, candidates must be personally unknown; and the difficulty of producing harmony of sentiment and action must be apparent, particularly as each section of the country, or it may be each State has its favorite; but it is this precise difficulty which imperiously enjoins the duty of arranging and adopting, in conjunction with our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, some mode of declaring the preference of the democratic party for certain candidates, over all others. There is another reason for the measure, which rests on a broader and firmer basis than party discipline; the increase of strength, and probably lengthened duration which it will give to this Union, by the periodical assemblage of citizens, from every quarter, for such a purpose. Unhappily, diversity of soil, climate and interest, and their natural consequence, difference of habits, manners, modes of life, and of thought, exist and separate us;—they form the great shoal in the ocean of happiness which Providence has vouchsafed to us. The meeting of intelligent men from each State, for the solemn purpose of selecting whom they, and those who sent them, shall prefer for the highest offices that can be confer-

on [illegible]lation to Liberty and the Union, on[illegible]t fail to secure the former by cer[illegible]latter. A community of feeling[illegible]gards, and a better understanding [illegible]ous interests, and the varied char[illegible]r common country will all be felt[illegible]ledged, and come in aid of higher [illegible]motives and patriotic principle, in [illegible]w unwise and ungrateful, how unt[illegible]elves, our posterity and our cou[illegible]uld be, if we did one act calculated[illegible] fairest hopes of man, or omitted [illegible]h which had a tendency to bind us [illegible] together as a free and united peop[illegible]

T[illegible] of President and Vice-President [illegible]ited States is not very distant, nor [illegible]tween the present moment and that [illegible]long to make ample arrangements [illegible]uting the wishes of the democrati[illegible] reference to it; besides, it is high[illegible]t that the views of Pennsylvania s[illegible]ully understood, and misconstr[illegible]ted. We presume not to dictate [illegible]w citizens; but only to recommend [illegible]adoption, such measures as appear [illegible] politic and proper.

W[illegible]en recommend that a National Conv[illegible]eld, at such time and place as may [illegible]e agreed on, for the purpose of no[illegible]ndidates for the offices of President [illegible]President of the United States; and w[illegible]opinion that, to avoid greater difficu[illegible]ecting them, it would be most advis[illegible]uest the Democratic Convention, [illegible] assemble in 1835, to nominate a cand[illegible]he office of Governor of Pennsylvan[illegible]oint the delegates to whom this S[illegible]e entitled.

It is [illegible]of the utmost concern, in our judgm[illegible]he principles on which the Democra[illegible]s founded, and for the maintenance [illegible]t has so long, and so successfully c[illegible]should be upheld and sustained. [illegible]y prevail, as they now happily do in [illegible]al and State administrations the lo[illegible]country may repose securely upon t[illegible]that "all's well." To effect this m[illegible]ble and party organization in essenti[illegible]n of sentiment to a great extent ex[illegible]ithout concerted action it will not ava[illegible]rongas is the Democratic party thro[illegible]e U. S. if we should allow our State [illegible]lanced against another, and strengt[illegible]be paralized by a counterpoise there, [illegible]of the bundle of sticks would not be [illegible]ble. Let us then join with our bre[illegible]oughout the Union in sustaining our [illegible]s and our men, and not by dividing our [illegible]put in the power of our enemies to d[illegible]one ection, by casting weight [illegible]er. [illegible]e have are subtle a[illegible]ustrio[illegible] serve, and [illegible]arrying sions [illegible]f us— defe[illegible] invigor[illegible]and ne[illegible] —whos[illegible]y hop[illegible] our ob[illegible]f the [illegible]esid[illegible] divided [illegible]will f[illegible]ey [illegible] ciplined[illegible]y, wh[illegible] toavail[illegible]selve[illegible] must h[illegible]appoin[illegible] Democ[illegible]breth[illegible] the spi[illegible]comp[illegible] dopted happy [illegible] and yi[illegible]ere [illegible] ces mau[illegible]—a[illegible] the m[illegible]and g[illegible] its ch[illegible]Pennsyl[illegible] the Dati[illegible]part[illegible] reasoc[illegible]wi[illegible] we al[illegible]wen[illegible] clair b[illegible]ecog[illegible] refu[illegible]ject, a[illegible] witheited in [illegible] Con[illegible]the delees[illegible] sen[illegible]will make [illegible] justios, and[illegible] rei[illegible]tober unv[illegible] tr[illegible]les of Gen[illegible] vigilance ov[illegible] ecountry wh[illegible] a[illegible]rest right[illegible]

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October 3.

THE ADVOCATE.

Saturday, December 28, 1833.

Reform Meeting.

Owing to the inclement weather, the Reform Meeting which was to have been held on Monday evening, was postponed until next WEDNESDAY evening, the first inst. It is hoped that all who feel interested in the project will attend.

On the morning of the first inst. our Carrier will wait upon the borough subscribers with his New Year's address. He hopes the *"quarters"* and *"levies"* will be ready for him.

"Happy Christmas!"

We tender to our readers the compliments of the season, with the sincere wish that they may possess the good things of this life, with hearts filled with gratitude for the blessings and comforts which are so bountifully heaped upon them. This, for centuries, has been by common consent, the season of congratulations and social pleasures. The heart seems to expand with more generous emotions, the countenance seems to beam with more animated pleasure, and the lip expresses with more than usual earnestness the best offerings of the overflowing soul. Friend greets friend with a warmer emotion, the hand is seized with a more cordial grasp, and a *"happy Christmas"* bursts with an unconstrained impulse from neighbor to neighbor. The cheerful fireside gathers around its blaze friends and relatives, who meet in peace. Private feuds are thrown to the winds, personal animosities are buried, and the griefs and sorrows of the old year are forgotten in the prospects of happiness which usher in its welcome successor. Thus time speeds on its rapid course—year follows year in swift succession, to be numbered with the days "beyond the flood."

As each year sinks into its grave with the bleak winds for its requiem-hymn and the wintry snow for its winding sheet, the thoughts which it excites are those of no common interest. Even thus must we all go to our rest, and in the touching language of scripture, the places which now know us, shall know us no more forever. The years will still come and go, the seasons will revolve their usual courses, the sun will shed its blessed light, and the flowers bloom in their wonted beauty, but we will slumber in the dust, and our memories be forgotten with us. It is an humbling thought, but the mind may gather wisdom from truth. Let us so live that when our mortal part shall repose in the bosom of its mother earth, the immortal spirit will live in other and higher regions. Then unseduced by sin and unsullied by crime, we shall possess better and nobler affections, we shall breathe the air, walk the streets, and eat the fruit of that happy land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary be at rest."

The Poor.

At this season of universal hilarity and gratulation, it is peculiarly fittting that those who enjoy the comfortable bounties of a good Providence should remember the poor and afflicted in their respective neighborhoods. While we are clothed and fed with abundance, there are many shivering in the cold blast and suffering for the want of the common necessaries of life. We should bear these outcasts of time in our recollectionss and amidst the fulness of our stores remember them in kindness. Even the crumbs which fall from our tables would be acceptable to many an unfortunate being. If we visit the fatherless and the widow in their afflictions, and relieve distress wherever we find it, our meats and our wines will assuredly receive a higher relish from the consciousness of having performed the good deeds of charity.

We would suggest the propriety, accordance with the hint of our correspondent, of calling a Town meeting to take into consideration the subject of the completion of the Marietta Rail Road. It is one full of importance, and it is high time that we were up and doing. A little energy and the work is done.

Congress.

A synoposis of the proceedings of Congress down to Friday of last week, will be found on the opposite page. The *House* it will be perceived adjourned until Monday, when Mr. M'Duffie resumed his remarks on the removal of the Deposites. He had the floor, for last advices from Waphington. His speech is one of great length, and unsparing in its approval of the course of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. M'Duffie is an orator of no inconsiderable power, and well calculated for a leader of the opposition. The great length of his remarks precludes the possibility of an insertion in a paper of ordinary dimensions, without taking up the room which is appropriated to other subjects of importance.

Mr. John C. Stevens has sold his horse *Medoc* to a gentleman of Kentucky for $3,000. Medoc is an *Eclipse* colt and will be 3 years next spring.

The Legislature.

This body adjourned on Saturday 21st inst. to meet on Friday the 3d January. Very little business of importance has yet transpired. The office of Speaker of the House having been vacated by Mr. FINDLAY on the 17th inst. the House proceeded to election, and on the second ballot WILLIAM PATTERSON of Washington county, was declared elected.

Mr. Boyd on the 18th inst. on moving that an item of unfinished business relative to an act supplementary to an act passed the second day of April A. D. 1832, entitled an act for the regulation of the Militia of this commonwealth and the several supplements thereto, be referred to the committee on the Militia system—introduced the following remarks—

Mr. Boyd said, that it would be recollected by members of the Senate, that last session this bill had passed the house of Representatives. The purport of the bill was for abolishing the present system of militia trainings, and of course militia fines. The bill was referred to the appropriate committee, viz: "on the Militia System. This Committee having taken due time to reflect upon the subject, reported the bill without amendment but append to their report, the extraordinary recommendation that *tt ought to be negatived.*

The session was drawing to a close, and much anxiety was expressed to have the bill acted on in Senate, but it was in vain. We were *out-generaled.* Surrounded on all sides by militia officers of high grade, on the right, and on the left, in front and in rear, there was no opportunity to bring this bill so loudly called for before the Senate. I have now, said Mr. B moved its reference in hopes it may have a more fortunate issue than at last session, and I must urge upon the committee to act with promptness on a subject which so much agitates the public, and which needs immediate reform. The Governor in his message has noticed this subject, and my constituents are particularly anxious on this score. The abuse of the present system, its expenses, the odious system of exacting fines, all have conspired to bring the existing law into disrepute. A Senator on my right, (Mr. P.) a few days ago took occasion to remark, that in his opinion there was no place in the Commonwealth where the want of education was more perceptible than in Philadelphia, as in that place they would not even respect the laws, but got up idle and fantastical parades to bring the laws into contempt, and even had gone so far as to constitute and name this ridiculous band "the Senate's life-guard." Now Sir, although I totally disapprove of the idle parades of these Fantasticals and think when laws are made they ought to be obeyed by the citizens; yet we ought in our Legislative capacities so to frame those laws, that they will not be oppressive or unjust. There will be then no danger of their not being obeyed.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

Marietta Rail Road.

I am truly gratified that some person has again brought forward in the last "Advocate," the almost forgotten subject of "the Marietta Rail road." There are several subjects which doubtless ought at present, *deeply* to engage the attention of the people of Marietta, all calculated, not only to advance our interests materially, but also those of the whole state. One of much importance is, the extension of the Pennsylvania canal to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. This was strongly and zealously urged on the Legislature during the last session, from the northern counties; and now the western counties are joining their northern brethren in the request. Such an improvement, would certainly be a great benefit to our place; but the city of Lancaster and most parts of our county are also deeply interested in the subject, and the state is no less interested in it; inasmuch as it is pretty certain, that the "Ohio Canal," will speedily be connected with ours, and the trade of the "great west" i. e. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, will flow into our canal, and will consequently make it utterly impossible, for this immense trade, to be conveyed on the Columbia rail road to Philadelphia.

Also, it is very evident that we suffer, for want of an outlet lock at this place. Other subjects of public improvements might be mentioned, which would be of considerable importance to Marietta, but those which I have mentioned, or might mention. are certainly of less importance than our Rail road, and therefore I deem it reasonable that *it* ought first to engage our attention. As it is said, by the writer in the Advocate of last week, I say again, if sufficient stock can not be sold, to entitle us to a charter under the present act, let the Legislature be petitioned to take a part; or let the act be so amended, that the company may be incorporated with a less sum subscribed. If such had been the law during the past season, there can exist no reasonable doubt, but that a considerable progress would have been made already towards its completion. For it is a fact, that at least one competent contractor did make the offer, to complete it, at the Engineer's estimate, and take nearly the one half of the stock in part payment. If the company had been incorporated, who can doubt that they would have accepted the offer? And thus the work would be now considerably advanced, the debt remaining would be a mere nothing, in comparison with the object, and I have no doubt the state would have taken that debt on themselves.

I have only time, *briefly* to advert to the above subjects, but I should suppose, that enough has been said, to awaken my fellow citizens, especially my *fellow towns-men*, to do that which is not only for tneir undoubted benefit, but which is also their imperious duty, viz: hold town meetings, so that these subjects may be discussed, and explained; and thus be brought before the Legislature.

For we may all rely upon the truth, that unless we make our wants and wishes known to them, it is not very likely, that they will think of them, and relieve them; and if we are silent in regard to the importance in trade, &c. and general merits of our place, it is not very likely we should be much known, any distance from home.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE MARIETTA RAIL ROAD.

THE CAPITAL SAVED BY A SLAVE.—Our readers have been informed that the State House at Milledgeville, Georgia, was near being destroyed by fire. The preservation of the building was mainly owing to the great and hazardous exertions of a colored man—a Slave. Immediately after the fire was over, his liberty was offered to him, but he refused to accept it. The Governor has recommended to the Legislature to vote him some handsome and acceptable reward. The man was the property of Mr. Mailor.

MARRIED

At Columbia on Wednesday the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. SIMS, Mr. WILLIAM CATZ of Columbia, to Miss ELIZA LEMMAN of Charleston.

DIED

On Monday the 23d inst. at the residence of his brother, in Maytown, Mr. CLEMANT TERRY.

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$3,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from	$10,00 to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$35 to 45,00
Do do rough " " from	$18 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from	$20 to 25,00
Barrel do " " from	$7, to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,87	5,50	5,25
RYE FLOTR	325	4,12	3,62
Corn	45	53	47
WHEAT	1,06	1,12	1,20
RYE	62	75	70
OATS	25	31	30
CLOVERSEED	4,50	4,75	5,00
WHISKEY	22	26	26
FLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	12		"

Constitutional Reform Meeting.

The subject of a convention to alter the constitution of this state, in order to restore again to the people their rights to elect their servants or agents, instead of being appointed for life, is now agitated with intense interest in almost every county in the state. The friends of Jeffersonian Democracy, appear determined to expunge the Aristocratic features from the constitution.

For this purpose a convention of Delegates, is to meet at Harrisburg, on the 8th of January next. But whereas the time is too short, to give information and notice throughout the county, of a meeting of the friends of constitutional reform, in order to appoint delegates to that convention, therefore, We the friends of that measure residing in the borough of Marietta and neighborhood, wishing to express our opinion and approbation of the measure, give hereby this public notice, that the friends of Constitutional reform, will hold a meeting at the public School House in said borough, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

at half past six o'clock, to consult on that important subject. All friends from any part of the county are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

MANY REFORMERS.

Marietta Band.

Having received a polite invitation from the "Pennsylvania Grays and "Donegal Rangers," to perform at a parade on New Years' day, you are therefore requested to attend on the occasion.

By order of the President,
J. HUSS, Secretary.

December 28, 1833.

Attention
DONEGAL RANGERS.

You will meet for parade, fully equipped, at the MARKET HOUSE, in the borough of Marietta, on Wednesday the first day of Jannary 1834, at one o'clock P. M.

By order of the Captain,
J. T. ANDERSON, O. S.

The Court of Appeal will be held at John Clements on Saturday evening January 4th 1834.

Marietta Dec. 28, 1833.

Attention

PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS!

You will meet for parade in Market Square, west, on the 1st of January, 1834, at 12 o'clock noon, completely equipped. By order of the Captain, JAMES SWORDS, *O. S.*

Marietta, Dec. 21, 1833.

Columbia Artillerists.

You will assemble at the TOWNHALL on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH of JANUARY 1834, at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform, in order to March to Marietta.

By order of the Captain,
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE O. S.

Columbia, December 21, 1833.

COLUMBIA GRAYS.

You will parade in the borough of Columbia, at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH of JANUARY next, at 10 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN ENNEY, First Sergeant.

Columbia, December 23d, 1833.

Stray Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in West Donegal township, about one mile & a half from Maytown, and one mile west of the Donegal church, on the 26th of NOVEMBER 1833, a Red and white spotted COW, Hip shot, supposed to be eight years old.

The owner is desired to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN REASER.

West Donegal township, Dec. 28, 1833.*

260428

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS PECK, late of West Donegal township Lancaster county, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, deceased, are hereby required to make *immediate payment* of their debts, to the subscribers the Administrators of said deceased, who will attend at the House of said deceased, on *THURSDAY the* 30th *and FRIDAY* the 31st of *JANUARY* 1834, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on said days, duly authenticated to the Administrators

JOHN BRENEMAN,
CHRISTIAN LONGENECKER.

December 28, 1833.

For Rent.

That well known

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two Stories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

GROUND SPICES

of all kinds, for SALE at ANDERSONS Drug Store, Market Street.

Marietta Dec. 28, 1833.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the Marietta, Bainbridge, Falmouth and Portsmouth Road Company, until sunset of the 1st day of January next, for the construction of a Bridge across the Conewago Creek, on Section No. 6, together with the grading and Road formation of said Section. Likewise, for the grading and road formation of that part of Section No. 2, extending from Greider's run to the Bridge at Conoy creek, a distance of about 2 miles, including the Bridge across said run and all other Bridges, Culverts, and drains required on that part of said Section.

Plans and specifications will be exhibited at said office on or prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BARBER, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 14, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
Public Sale.

The subscriber offers to sell at PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY the FIRST OF JANUARY 1834, that well known

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by George Barr, deceased, in the *Village of Maytown*, West Donegall township.

The improvements are a TWO STORY HOUSE, partly Brick and partly Frame, with a Well of never failing water at the door.

JOHN BARR.

November 16, 1833.

Persons wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by Jacob Barr or George Ferree, residing in Maytown.

N. B. If the above property is not sold by the 1st of January, it will be offered for Rent.

Real Estate at
Public Sale.

On Friday the 10th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public sale, at the tavern of Jacob Lichty, in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situated in the said borough of Columbia, nnmbered 2 and 3, in the general plan of the town. On which is erected a two story

TAVERN HOUSE,

a STABLE and various other improvements. There is a well of good water on the premises near the dwelling.

This property is now, and has been for several years occupied by John Trump, as a public house. It is directly fronting on the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike; and is near the Pennsylvania rail road.

Possession will be given on the first of April next; and an indisputable title will be made by the present owner immediately after the sale, if required. JOSEPH MEETCH,

by his agent and Attorney in fact.
Z. McLENEGAN.

Dec. 14, 1833.—ts.

Real Estate
FOR SALE.

The subscriber will expose at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES on *TUESDAY* the 31st of December next, a

Plantation or tract of Land

situate in Carroll township, York county, containing

95 ACRES,

with about 70 Acres cleared, and the residue well covered with thriving timber, on which is erected a

Log House and Log Barn,

with a never failing SPRING convenient to the house, and a number of different kinds of

FRUIT TREES,

adjoining lands of Alexander McCurdy, James Hail, and others.

Terms will be made known on day of Sale when attendance will be given by

JOHN THOMPSON.

November 30, 1833.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

English [illegible] ACADEMY.

This Institution [illegible]
Theodore W. [illegible] Academy.
for the admission [illegible] supervision of lately erected at the [illegible] will be opened nut streets, on TUES[illegible] the building The Male department [illegible]day and Waldiate direction and gove[illegible]ber *Third.* pal. The Female depart[illegible] the immeducted by Miss C. SIMPS[illegible], Princiconsiderable experience in [illegible]e convarious branches of a [illegible]s had

Classical & English Ed[illegible] The

will be taught. The following is a part of the regular course of instru[illegible]

Orthography, Reading, Writi[illegible] Arithmetic, Geography, Gramm[illegible] Use of the Globes, Mental and Moral Philosophy, higher branches of Mathematics, Greek and Latin Classics, French, Music, Drawing &c.

The pupils will be divided into classes, according to the attainments of each. Exercises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION, will be required of all of suitable age and acquirements.

Terms of tuition will vary from three to six Dollars, according to the nature of the studies.

Drawing, French, Music, and Fancy work extra.

Miss SUTHERLAND, who has had fou years experience as an *Instructress* of Music, having taught at Baltimore and Bethlehem with much satisfaction to her employers, will give lessons on the Piano and Guitar.

Drawing and Fancy work, per quarter	$5,00
Fancy work	2,00
Erench	6,00
Music on the Piano or Guitar	8,00

Stationary furnished, if desired, at a moderate rate.

The Principal will receive a few female boarders into his family, at the low rate of $25 per quarter, for board, tuition, &c. Board can be had in respectable familes from $1,75cts to $2,00 per week.

Application for Admission, can be made either to Mr. Simpson or any one of the following Trustees,

James Mehaffey, Dr. Samuel Huston, Rev. O. Douglass, Christian Hertzler, James Wilson.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

James Noble,
Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of

BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,
AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally, both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

Referencences as to capacity enquire o

WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H. GOODMAN,

Prospectus

Of a Newspaper published in the City o Washington, and entitled

The Moderator.

It will be the aim of the Editor to conduct this paper upon the broad principles of republicanism, in the Jeffersonian sense of the term. Actuated as he trusts, by an ardent desire to contribute his humble support to these principles, he ventured, in his first prospectus, to express a preference for the Hon. John M'Lean, of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency. In honestly and openly repeating this avowal, he disclaims all design of improper interference with the public sentiment; and while it is his determination to yield a firm support, to Mr. McLean, as a Presidential candidate, he does not intend to make the existence of his paper to depend solely, or even chiefly, upon its devotion to the interests of any individual. The MODERATOR is to be a republican Journal; and it is to that confidence which fidelity to republican principles can alone secure, that the Editor mainly looks for support. It is because, under the present circumstances of our country, he believes John McLean to be the man best calculated to give efficient action to republican principles, and not on account of any personal considerations, that he advocates his political elevation.

THE MODERATOR is published weekly, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or three dollars payable at the end of the year. The sheet is large, the typographical execution neat, and it will be the aim of the Editor, by industry, care, and elaborate condensation of matter, to present weekly a brief and impartial notice of every thing of prominent interest in the political world. A Washington paper of this description has long been a desideratum. There are many individuals in our large towns and cities, and scattered throughout our country, who dislike the tax of a daily or tri-weekly paper, but who, it is believed, will readily contribute their support to a well conducted weekly. It is to meet this want, in part at least, that the weekly form has been chosen.

Letters relating to the Editorial department may be addressed to William R. Collier, Washington City; and business letters to the publisher, JOHN M'DONALD.

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—1. Price to individual subscribers, $2,50 cents per annum, in advance; or $3,00, payable at the end of the year. If the cash is paid within three months from the time of subscribing, the payment will be considered in advance.

2. Companies of five or more, subscribing and paying through a single agent, shall be entitled to receive their papers at $2,00 each per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, as above; or, at $2,50 cents each payable at the end of the year.

☞ Subscriptions to the TRI-WEEKLY MODERATOR, which will be issued as soon as circumstances will permit, are solicited. Terms, Five Dollars per annum.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

...NTERING.

...fully informs the citi-
HOUSE ...e surrounding country,
...ed the above business in
The S... ...es, and that he will attend
...ens of ...ed to him, in the most neat
that be... manner.
all its... of all kinds attended to in
to all... ...ditious manner.
an... CHARLES RINEHART.
...ce in front street, Marietta, 2 squares
...Kinney's tavern.
...etta, November 16th, 1833.

...GENT AND CONVEYANCE'S
OFFICE,

IN LOCUST STREET, first House above Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.

The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened an OFFICE for the *PURCHASE and SALE of REAL ESTATE* of every description. Agency business in general,

DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS OF SALE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, TAVERN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.

JOHN TROUT.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT.
Fancy Milliner & Dress-Maker.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Marietta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their demands in her line, at the shortest notice.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

Bargains!

The subscriber being determined to decline the mercantile business, offers his entire

STOCK OF GOODS,

in the Village of Bainbridge, at private sale.—The stock is very good and the terms reasonable.

FREDERICK HIPPLE.

September 26, 1833.

GOODS
elling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

Ware House and Store House,
For Sale.

The subscribers offer at private sale that large and Commodious Warehouse situated in that part of Marietta commonly called New Haven., and which extends from the canal to the River, attached to which are four lots of ground fronting on the river. Also that large and commodious BRICK STORE house (surpassed by none in the State for conveniencies) which they now occupy as a business house in MARKET STREET, attached to which, there is a lot of ground under a state of good improvement. Persons desirous of viewing or becoming owners of the above described property are requested to make early application to the proprietors.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5, 1833.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the following property viz: A lot of ground fronting on Market St. in the Borough of Marietta, upon which is erected a commodious two STORY BRICK dwelling house and good Stabling. Also a very convenient Brick Store house formerly erected by ELIJAH RUSSELL (decd.) The above property is situated in one of the most public parts of the Borough and the lot of ground is under a state of fine improvement, persons desirous of viewing the above described premises and and of knowing the terms upon which it will be disposed of, are requested to call on the proprietor.

CHRISTIAN HERTZLER.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,
AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally, both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

Referencences as to capacity enquire o

WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H, GOODMAN,

New and Splendid Assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS
Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law

Consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TIBAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which are offered uncomonly low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta October 24, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters; Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Oyster and Liquor establishment, in High street, Marietta, at his old stand,

Double and Single Barrled Guns,

all kinds of pocket pistols, powder flasks, and horns, game bags, double and single shot belts, all kinds of shot, Benty's FFFG. Dupont's Eagle and Duck powder, toys of every description, writing and letter paper, quills, fishing tacklings, such as sea grass lines, reeds, and all kinds of fishing hooks, and floats; VIOLINS, strings, bridges, and bows, razors and razor straps, jewsharps, fire steels, boxes, spouck, and fimts, percussion caps, spy glasses, and scissors, chains, pulling crackers, magic matches, mustard, Cayenne pepper, night tapers, taylors sheers, shoe blacking, fancy soap, brass, composition and silver thimbles, fancy amber wax and glass beads, spanish, half and common segars, Cavendish tobacco, pins, R. Hemming & Sons countersunk drill ey'd needles, snuff boxes, chemical ink powder, crayons and lead pencils, conversation cards, bodkins, pocket combs, cloak clasps, dice, tooth brushes, watches, steel plated and silver spectacles, common and gold plated watch keys, seals and chains, gilt, gold plated, silver, and Jeweller's fine gold finger rings, gilt and gold breast pins and ear rings, plated and silver everpointed pencils and leads, guard chains, musical boxes, common and fancy pocket and pen knives, shirt studs, and key rings, UNION CANAL LOTTERY TICKETS; money purses, perryan and silver pens, bracelets, water paints, scissors and gougles, harmonickons and magnifying glasses, pocket books and vallats; hard soft and paper shell almonds, chesnuts, filberts, palm & walnuts, glass for windows and pictures, from 24 by 30 inches to the smallest size, cut gratis for purchasers to any form or shapes wanted, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHN H. GOODMAN.

Marietta May 16.—17.

FAMOUS *Medicines,*

SO JUSTLY CELEBRATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

J. T. ANDERSON, Marietta,

Has just received and offers for Sale, a fresh supply of LEES celebrated Medicines, viz:

Lee's Famous Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of billious fevers, &c. Price 25 cents.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops, warranted to cure.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)

Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotition, for tetters and irruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head ache. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Marietta May 23, 1833.—8t

Country merchants and all others, who buy by applying to the proprietor,

No. 68, *HANOVER Street, Baltimore,*

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgley, late Michael Lee & Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by he above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

INSURANCE AGAINST
FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

New Goods.

Just RECEIVED a fresh supply of New Goods at the Store of DAVID FERREE Market Street Marietta Pa.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

TIN.

The subscriber has just received at his Hardware Store in Columbia,

150 Boxes of Tin

of approved *brands*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PETER HALDEMAN.

Columbia Aug 22d 1833. 3m.

C. Inhofe.
Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Groceres, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 13, 1833.

LIBHART'S HOTEL
and Stage Office,
Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

HE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN . BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL

Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut streets Philadelphia.

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House, as will ensure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders* and *Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chesnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travellers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

Feb. 14, 1833.

Eagle Hotel.

MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner for the accommodation of

BOARDERRS, RAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained.

REIB & LIBHART.

April 11, 1833.

BARR & CASSEL,
HAT MANUFCTURERS,

REMAIN thanful for the encouragement they have heretofore received, and beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they still keep for sale at their old and established stand in Market Street, directly opposite the Post Office, a general assortment of

BEAVER & CASTOR HATS.

of the latest fashion—Also, plain Men's and Youth's HATS, which will be sold at reasonable prices—they expect by strict attention and good work, to merit future patronage. Retailers will find it to their advantage to call, as a reasonable deduction will be made.

Hats made to order on the shortest notice.

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1833.

N B. Wood and Furs taken in exchange for Hats.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private Sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

This property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—tf

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Dr. A. A. WOODHULL,

HAS REMOVED to the corner of Gay and Front Streets, directly opposite Libhart's Hotel.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *specia* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

LUMBER *Yard.*
In the Eastern part of Marietta.
J. GROSH,

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards, and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists, Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

CABINET *Ware Room*
Market street.

Is RE-MOVED to the ROOM lately occupied as a Milliner Shop, ONE DOOR below RIEB and LIBHART'S Hotel.

Marietta April 18, 1833.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make and keep for sale at his ware room the following articles: sideboards of the latest city fashions, from $45 to $100, sofas of various fashions made of mahogany and covered with hair cloth, and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany card tables, pillar and paw foot, and card tables with carved legs, mahogany dining tables and ends, mahogany chairs covered with hair cloth and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany Secretaries, Beaureaus of various patterns, work tables, candle stands, cherry breakfast tables and dining tables, high post bedsteads, field, post and French, &c. mahogany desks, book cases, and all other articles in his line of business will be executed in a neat and workman like manner. The work shall be executed by master workmen, from the city of Philadelphia, and State of New York. The furniture shall be made of the best materials and finished in a style not inferior to any in the county. He will also keep on hand a good assortment of mahogany boards, carvings and veniers, purchased in Philadelphia at wholesale, so that the furniture can be sold on very reasonable terms, and on a very reasonable credit. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

LORENZO TAGGART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

N. B. Coffins made in a neat manner and attended to with despatch.

HARDWARE,
Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders thanks to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity for their very liberal support, and hopes that he will continue to deserve it, by keeping a general and good assortment of all articles in his line of business. He has on hand a good supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PTENT MEDICINES,

amongst them are

Hooper's Female pills, Balsam de Malta, Spohn's Specific, for the piles, Godfrey's Cordial, Lemon Acid, Lee's Ague drops, German Pills, Beltz's worm destroying Syrup, Lee's Windham pills, Worm Tea, Opodeldoc, White's toothache drops Lee's Nervous Cordial, Kline's toothache drops Lee's Elixir for colds Lee's toothache drops, Golden Tincture.

Mahogony Veniers,
Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. His Store is in Main Street a few doors west of Messrs. Hertzler and Wilson's store, where all orders will be thankfully received, and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1832.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.

Dr. JACOB GLATZ,
A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,
MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and general assortment of fresh

Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, &c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium	Pill Hyddragrure
Flour Sulpher	do Calomel, do Jalap
Lima Bark, best	do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do. common	do Dyotts, do Scotts
Turkey Rhubarb, true	do Hoopers genuine
Sugar of Lead common	do German, do Quinine
do. best,	do Blue Mass
Bol. Armenia	Stone Ochre
Sal. Epsom	Yellow Ochre
Pulv. Columba root,	Vermillion
do. root,	Corrosive Sublimate
Soap balls best	Arsenic, Cobalt
Mortification powder	White Oxyd Bismuth
Fox glove,	Black do, Sal Tarter
Teradesiana,	Sal. C. C. Volatile
Jalap pulv.	Caster Fibre
Radix Jalap	Ergot
Magnesia com.	Lasses Calamanris
Magnesia calcined	Storox, Steel Fihngs
Crome green	Paints in boxes
do. yellow,	Cowhage
Manna flake	Pulv. Colocynth
White Vitrol	Oil Cubebs, do Croton
Red Saunders,	do black Pepper
yellow do.	do Mustard
Arrow Root pulv.	do Wormseed
red Wafers mixed do.	do Peppermint
Grain of Paradise,	do Spearmint
Gum Elastic,	do Cinnamon,
Salt Rochel,	do Lemon
Super Carb Soda,	do Camomile
Sal Eratis,	do Burgamot
Calomel pr.	do Pennyroyal
Dovers powders	do Sassafras
Sulphate Quinine,	Origanum, do Juniper
Tarter Emetic,	do Lavender
Drop Lak	do Monardo
Saffron be, do. com,	do Clove, do Saccini
Flors Benjoin,	do Vitriol, do Tansey
Cayenne pepper	do Hemlock, do Picra
do. black	do Almond
Alspice	do Wintergreen
Cinnamon Cloves	do Savan, do Camphor
Orange pel, Sago	Oil Nine, do Spike
Pulv. Ipecacuana	do Stone, do St. John
Gum Arabic	Balsam Demaltha
Patent Green	Balsam Copavia
Galanga root	do Canada, do Peru
Oris root	do Tolu, do Sulpher
Valerian do.	Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Columbo do.	Isinglass, bitter Apple
Radix Gintian do.	Tapiena, Nux Vomica
Race Ginger do.	Blacking of all sorts
Elecampagn do.	Swaims Panacea
Liquorice do.	Albrights Columbian
Radiz Angelica Root,	Syrup, Indian Specific
Mezereon do.	Tooth Powder
Zedcziro do	Bateman's Drops
Blue Stone	Court Plaster black
Frostin	do Flesh color
Com. Ivory, Fine do.	Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Rhubarb Pulvis	Cologne water,
Canthares viscatories	Milk Roses, Jujubes
Prepar Chalk,	Paste or Pectoral Gum
Lump Ice	Fire King's tooth ache
French Chalk	drops, Pomatum,
Red Ch	Harlem Oil
Writin Sand	Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Sand pr fine	Godfreys Cordial
do. coa	British Oil, Opodeldoc
Cream Tarter	Breast Pipes
Gum Ar	Sucking Bottles
do Alo	Nipple Shells
do Cop	Trusses of all sizes
do She	Male and Female Syr
do Tra anth	inges, Spirits Wine
do Ara	Spirits Turpentine
do Cat	Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
do Gui n	Flaxseed Oil
do Bor	Sperm Oil
do Ass ida	Pumice Stone
do Kin	Amber Beeds
do Gar e	Adhesive Plaster
do My	Patent Stove blacking
Gum Can,	Hair Powder
do Elm	Lamp Wicks
do Has	Colts Foot
do Car r	Segars Spanish
Tongu ans	do Half, do common
Spanis ligo	Powder and Shot
Benga	Paint Brushes
Fig bl	Tamerinds
Flowe Emery	White Lead
White	Logwood, Calmr do
Yellow	Fustic chipt,
Cochi	Harts Horn
Red P itate	Black Oil Varnish
Nut M May Shell	Sheep Skins, Salt Petr
Prussi ue	Vials by the Gross
Hira	Jodine Extracts,
White ipitate	English Quils
Bacch urel	common do
Carda eeds	Judkins Ointment
Sealin x black	German Tapers
Red d	Soda Powders
Pulv. Aleppo	Quicksilver
Galls do	Liquoriee Ball
Caust ass	do Refined
Caustic ar, Mace	Casteel Soap, Ladies'
Carbo Potass	Horse Powder
Grou ces.	Lamp Black
Super fine Bitters	Camel Hair Pencils

Just eived, a fresh supply of Albright's

Columbian Syrup.

Also pply of

Swaim's Panacea.

Ma June 16, 1833.

Bot & Shoe
MANUFACTORY.

The criber has commenced the above busine Front street, a few doors below Samuel Kinney's tavern, Marietta, where he hop receive a share of public patronage. has now on hand a general assortment den's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumpies' Gater Boots and Shoes, of different, French, Plain and Undress Morocco; Green, Purple, Blue, &c. do Misses do Lasting, of different colors ogether a general assortment of Boys Youths' Children's Shoes, which he will sell at reed prices. All orders promptly attended

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Mar April 11, 1833.

Jo Printing
EUTED AT THIS OFFICE.